Outstanding Projects for 2003

Four projects in this year's annual progress report exemplify outstanding coordination, design, and implementation:

- Jim Ford Creek Watershed Enhancement Project
- Thomas Fork Stream Bank Protection Project
- Medicine Lodge Creek Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Project
- Paradise Creek TMDL Implementation Project

Summaries for each of these outstanding projects are presented in the following sections.

Jim Ford Creek Watershed Enhancement Project

Jim Ford Creek in the Clearwater Basin (Figure 2) flows through forested uplands to the city of Weippe then passes through a narrow steep basalt canyon to its confluence with the Clearwater River.

The Jim Ford Creek watershed is managed to reduce pollutants (including sediment, excess temperature, and bacteria) and nutrients (including total inorganic nitrogen and total phosphorus). Nonpoint sources causing impaired water quality include timber harvest activities, rural land use, grazing, non-irrigated croplands, urban runoff, and land development activities. Point sources of pollution include the Weippe wastewater treatment plant, the Timberline High School wastewater treatment plant, and Hutchins Lumber, Inc.

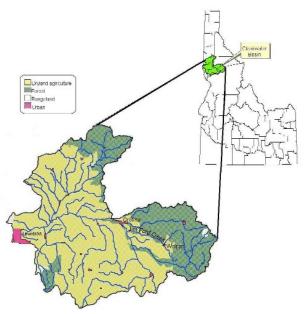


Figure 2: Jim Ford Creek in the Clearwater Basin

Keys for success

Three keys for success in the watershed management of nonpoint sources fueled the tremendous cooperative efforts of the Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Idaho Department of Lands, Potlatch Corporation, and private landowners. First, every agency made an effort toward public outreach, increasing the camaraderie between the agencies and the private landowners. Second, landowners have been and continue to be very proactive in seeking assistance and technical advice from the conservation district. Finally, Clearwater County recognized the value of all of the watershed improvements and increased funding to the conservation district.

Phased Implementation Plan



Figure 3: One of nine rural land use projects

Due to the complexity of riparian systems, restoration efforts take many years to become fully effective. The Clearwater Basin Advisory Group formed the Jim Ford Creek Watershed Advisory Group to develop an implementation plan to reduce the pollutants affecting water quality, and the result is a phased plan with a schedule of activities to reduce pollutant loading to the stream. Table 2 provides a summary of the watershed management projects that have already been accomplished, along with descriptions of the resultant benefits to Jim Ford Creek water quality. Many of the watershed improvement projects are being installed on streams that are tributaries to the mainstem of Jim Ford Creek.

Idaho Nonpoint Source Program

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Idaho Nonpoint Source Program

Table 2. Summary of Watershed Management Projects for Jim Ford Creek

Management Issues	Collaborative Partners in Watershed Management	Watershed Management Projects Accomplished	Resultant Benefits to Jim Ford Creek Water Quality
Forestry Land Use	Idaho Department of Lands Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District (Clearwater SWCD)	2 miles of fence built, 5 culverts installed, stream rehabilitation, and riparian plantings completed in Miles Creek.	Fencing and culvert installation restores natural drainage pattern and eliminates historic spring flooding that had transported nutrients, bacteria, and sediment to the stream.
			Stabilized stream banks and restored riparian vegetation, which filters pollutants, reduces erosion, and cools the water.
		1.5 miles of riparian plantings on Wilson Creek.	Restored riparian vegetation, which filters pollutants, reduces erosion, and lowers water temperature.
		Riparian plantings of trees and shrubs on Space Creek.	Restored riparian vegetation, which filters pollutants, reduces erosion, and lowers water temperature.
	Potlatch Corporation	Constructed 6 miles of fence, two new corrals, two cattle	Eliminated grazing on 80% of the Winter Creek subwatershed, thereby reducing
	Clearwater SWCD	guards, and two new stockwater ponds outside of the	nutrient, bacteria, and sediment load to the receiving waters.
		riparian area, and planted trees and shrubs in the disturbed stream sites on Winter Creek.	Riparian habitat restoration produced cooler instream temperatures.
		Stabilized and repaired mass failure 100 feet wide by 800 feet long on Green Road, installing culvert ahead of the slump to keep excess water from saturating the fill.	Eliminated further sedimentation and channel movement of a lower reach of Jim Ford Creek that had been previously impacted by the bank failure.
Rural Land Use	Clearwater Highway District Clearwater SWCD	Nine projects in the Jim Ford Creek drainage to line ditches with rock; grade, slope, and rock roads; mat and hydroseed bare slopes; replace ineffective culverts; and build additional culverts (Figure 3).	Ditch armoring has reduced high flows that used to cause gully washing, bank erosion, and increased turbidity, allowing more spring runoff water to infiltrate instead of contributing to overland flow. Properly functioning culverts and vegetated banks reduce sediment contribution to streams.
	Clearwater SWCD Idaho Department of Fish	Built 25-acre wetland in the Weippe Prairie with the participation of three landowners (Figure 4).	Livestock exclusion from stream banks reduces nutrient, sediment, and bacteria input to the surface water.
	and Game		Restored wetland vegetation filters pollutants, reduces erosion, and cools the
	Private landowners		water temperature.
	Clearwater SWCD	Improved animal feeding operation facilities for two private	Practically eliminated any animal waste from entering surface or groundwater,
	Private landowners	landowners with covered manure stacking pads, covered feed bunk mangers, and new corral systems with watering facilities.	thereby decreasing nutrient, solids, and bacteria loading to the receiving waters.
Grazing	Clearwater SWCD	Built new livestock corrals and holding pens outside of the	Improved livestock containment prevents riparian degradation.
	Bennett Creek Grazing Association	riparian area of the Winter Creek drainage.	
Point Sources	City of Weippe wastewater treatment plant	Removed underdrain from Jim Ford Creek and monitored effluent with a grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency.	Phosphorus and bacteria were below the load allocation.
	Timberline High School	Monitoring and effluent disinfection.	No bacteria detected in effluent
	Hutchins Lumber, Inc.	Storm water plan implemented.	Reduces potential storm water nutrient and sediment load from entering the watershed

Idaho Nonpoint Source Program

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The water quality program for agriculture has accomplished 16 contracts with private landowners since May 2000, using Best Management Practices (BMPs), including the following:

- 10 miles of riparian fencing
- 9 livestock access ramps for heavy-use area protection
- 3 grade stabilization structures
- 2 wildlife and stockwater ponds
- 100 acres of new pasture and hayland plantings
- 1 natural spring development
- 2 feedlot restoration contracts

The continuous conservation reserve program has enlisted 235.5 acres of marginal pastureland for riparian improvements including the following:

- 16,700 tree and shrub plantings
- 9,300 linear feet of riparian fence
- 1 natural spring development
- 3 ramps built for heavy-use area protection

Future Work

Work remains to be done in the Jim Ford Creek watershed: the Lower Ford Creek Road on tribal land of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation will be repaired and improved, the hillside within a road cut will be graded to a gentler slope and stabilized with vegetation, and the road will be realigned, graded, and rocked. All of the repair work will eliminate potential sediment transport to Jim Ford Creek.

Work also continues on the Weippe Prairie wetland restoration. Through landowner participation, the Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District is working on purchasing 100 more acres of potential wetland to restore the area to a functional wetland.



Figure 4: 25-acre wetland built with participation of three landowners